

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of)	
)	
Amendment of Parts 2 and 25 of)	
The Commission's Rules to Allocate)	
Spectrum in the 14-14.5 GHz Band)	RM-10800
To the Aeronautical Mobile-)	
Satellite Service ("AMSS") and to)	
Adopt Licensing and Service Rules)	
For AMSS Operations in the Ku-Band)	

COMMENTS OF PANAMSAT CORPORATION

PanAmSat Corporation ("PanAmSat"), by its attorneys, hereby submits these comments in the above-captioned proceeding in response to the Petition for Rulemaking ("Petition") filed by The Boeing Company ("Boeing"), requesting amendment of Parts 2 and 25 of the Commission's rules to allocate the Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite Service ("AMSS") in the 14-14.5 GHz band on a secondary basis and to adopt licensing and service rules for AMSS operations in the Ku-band.¹

PanAmSat has a strong interest in this proceeding. It owns and operates a global satellite system, and PanAmSat's fleet uses many of the same Fixed Satellite Service ("FSS") frequencies as Boeing's AMSS system. Over the past several years, PanAmSat has worked in cooperation with Boeing, and with the operators of the space stations used to provide Boeing's AMSS services, to coordinate Boeing's AMSS operations.

¹ See Petition for Rulemaking of The Boeing Company, RM-10800 (filed July 21, 2003) ("Boeing Petition").

PanAmSat supports Boeing's Petition. It is appropriate, now that the Commission is licensing AMSS Ku-band systems, to formalize the process by adopting licensing and service rules. PanAmSat suggests two modifications to Boeing's draft AMSS rules.

First, Boeing apparently is proposing that applications for blanket AMSS licenses be subject to routine processing, without regard to the diameter of the AMSS stations and the angle at which the AMSS stations conform to the 29-25 log theta standard. The Commission, however, has well-established procedures for processing of small diameter antennas, and has established a dividing line between those that are eligible for routine processing and those that are not.² If fixed satellite service earth stations that fall "below the line," and that are operating on a *primary* basis in the Ku-band, are not eligible for routine processing, then neither should "below the line" AMSS stations that are operating on a *secondary* basis.

Second, rather than adopting a fixed EIRP density standard for AMSS stations equivalent to that of VSAT power levels, as Boeing suggests, PanAmSat proposes that the Commission develop AMSS power limits on a case-by-case basis. Boeing has proposed limiting the aggregate EIRP spectral density for all AMSS stations to the levels generated by a routinely authorized VSAT station under Section 25.234(a)(1) (*i.e.*, a maximum input power density of -14 dBW/4 kHz into an antenna with the sidelobes specified in Section 25.209(a)(1)).³ AMSS systems operating in the Ku-band, however, are anything but "routine," and the Commission should not presume that standards developed in the context of VSAT systems that are eligible for routine processing will be appropriate for whatever AMSS Ku-band proposal may come before it. Rather, to

² See, e.g., 47 C.F.R. § 25.209(g).

³ See *id.* at 14-16.

preserve its flexibility, the Commission should develop AMSS power limits case-by-case based on the potential that particular AMSS systems have for interfering with primary FSS operations.

Respectfully submitted,

PANAMSAT CORPORATION

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